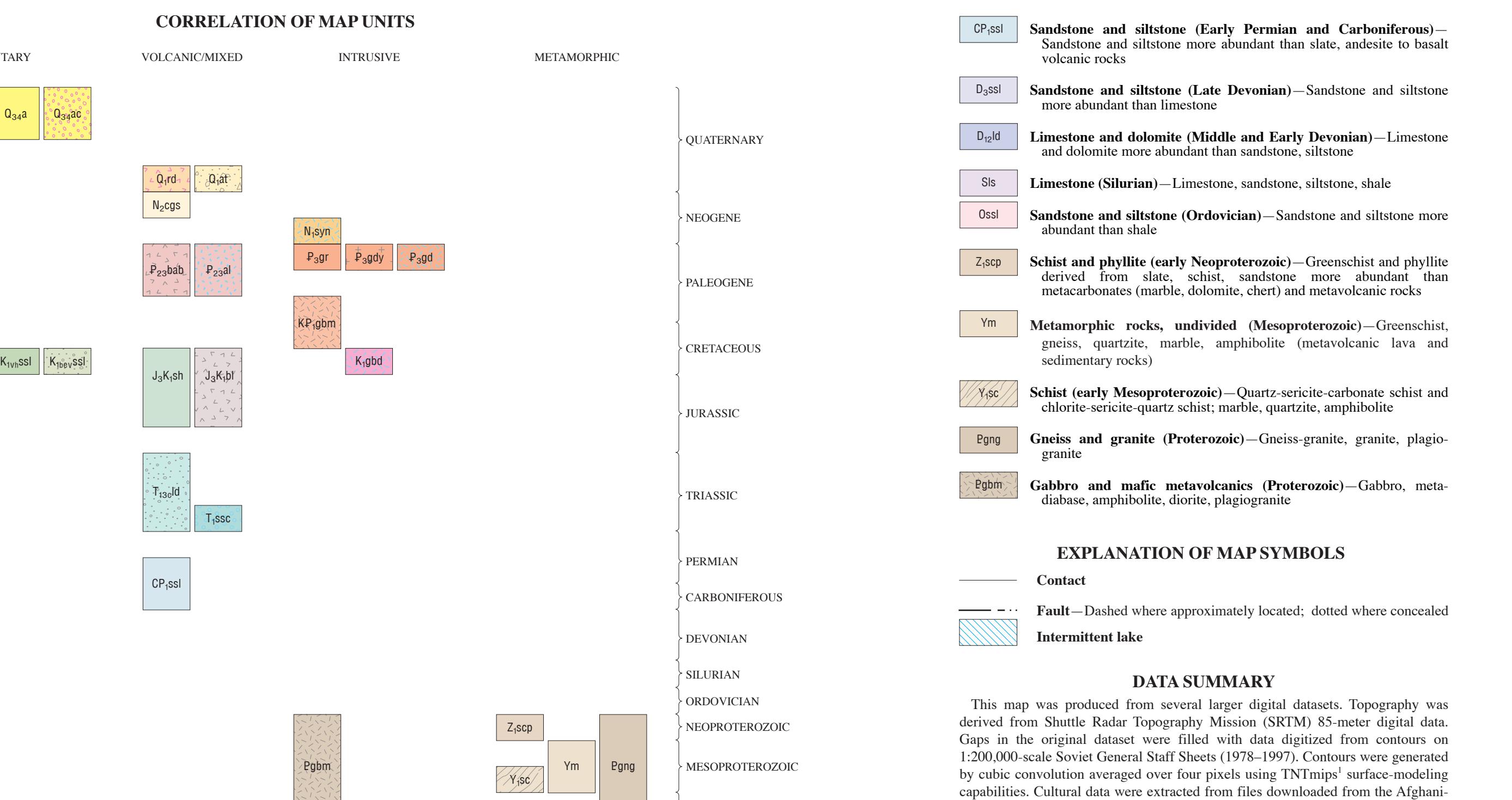


GEOLOGIC MAP OF QUADRANGLE 3366, GIZAB (513) AND NAWER (514) QUADRANGLES, AFGHANISTAN

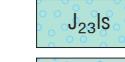
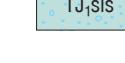
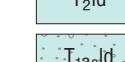
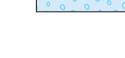
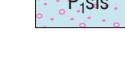
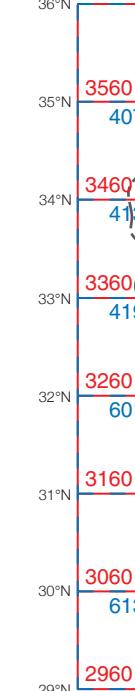
led by Bohannon



SAID THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| cene) —Mud, silt, and clay more abundant than gypsum |  | Basalt
(Tith)
sands
rocks |
| sandstone (Holocene and late Pleistocene) —
nd detrital sediments, gravel, sand more abundant |  | Limestone |
| olluvium (Holocene and late Pleistocene) —Fan
ium: shingly and detrital sediments, gravel, sand, |  | Siltstone
(Rhae
limeste |
| e) —Loess more abundant than sand, clay |  | Limestone
Limes |
| sandstone (middle Pleistocene) —Alluvium:
sediments, gravel, sand more abundant than silt |  | Limestone |
| Pleistocene) —Travertine |  | Limestone
Trias
chert,
congl
limeste |
| Pleistocene) —Andesite, dacite tuff and welded
series) |  | Sandste
stone,
rocks |
| sandstone (Pliocene) —Gray conglomerate, grit,
oundant than siltstone, clay, limestone, marl;
to mafic volcanic rocks |  | Limestone
abund
and b |
| Nepheline syenite |  | Siltstone
more |
| —Granite (Phase III) | | |
| ranosyenite (Oligocene) —Granodiorite, alaskite,
abundant than granite (Phase II) | | |
| ene) —Granodiorite (Phase I) | | |
| nd basalt (Oligocene and Eocene) —Basaltic
trachyte, dacite, rhyolite, ignimbrite, tuff;
stone, siltstone, limestone | | |
| cene and Eocene) —Andesite lava more abundant
ite, basalt, trachyte, dacite, rhyolite, ignimbrite,
sandstone, siltstone, limestone | | |
| ite (Paleocene and Late Cretaceous) —Gabbro,
undant than diorite, granite, granosyenite, syenite |  | |
| e (Early Cretaceous) —Gabbro, diorite more
granite | | |
| tone (Early Cretaceous (Albian and Aptian)) —
ndstone more abundant than conglomerate | | |
| ndstone (Early Cretaceous (Aptian and Barremian)) —
estone, marl, sandstone more abundant than | | |
| stone (Early Cretaceous (Hauterivian and Barremian)) —
ndstone, siltstone more abundant than limestone, | | |
| stone (Early Cretaceous (Valanginian and Barremian)) —
lstone, siltstone more abundant than limestone, | | |
| (Early Cretaceous (Hauterivian) and Late Barremian)) —Shale more abundant than siltstone, sand-
e, chert, limestone, greenstone, felsic and mafic | | |

DATA SUMMARY

duced from several larger digital datasets. Topography was derived from the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) 85-meter digital data. The SRTM data set and the DEM were filled with data digitized from contours on the 1:250,000 scale General Staff Sheets (1978–1997). Contours were generated by the USGS and averaged over four pixels using TNTmips¹ surface-modeling software. Geologic data were extracted from files downloaded from the Afghanistan Geological Survey Management Service (AIMS) Web site (<http://www.aims.org.af>). The geologic data were originally derived from maps produced by the Afghanistan Geological Survey Head Office (AGCHO). Geologic data and the international boundaries of Afghanistan were taken directly from Abdullah and Chmyriov (2002).

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to present the while making them publicly available. These data mapping in Afghanistan as of 2005, although the late 1970s (Abdullah and Chmyriov, 1977). The modify original geologic map-unit boundaries and map-unit symbology, and minor modifications to made to clarify lithostratigraphy and to modernize correlation of Map Units (CMU) diagram required a, because no CMU diagram was presented by

ES in cooperation with the AGS a

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Sul, Ministry of Mines and Industries of the Democratic Republic
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1:500,000.

are developed by MicroImages, Inc., Lincoln, NE 68508-2010.

